

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of In- E-2
organic Substances.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57137.

Author : Malat M., Tenorova M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Complexometrical Titration. XXXIV. "Cromeazurol
S" as Indicator for the Determination of Thorium,
Nickel, Cerium and Lanthanum.

Orig Pub: Chem listy, 1957, 51, No 11, 2135-2137.

Abstract: A possibility of employing "Chromeazurol S" (I)
(a well known indicator for the complexometric
determinations of Cu, Al, Fe, Mg, Ca and Ba) for
titration of Th, Ni, Ce, La, and other rare earth
elements have been investigated. In the determin-
ation of Th, 100cc. of a solution containing 2-
220 mg Th is acidified with nitric acid, then 8

Card 1/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57137.

Abstract: drops of 0.1% water solution of I is added; followed by the addition of HNO_3 until pH of the solution stabilizes at a 1-2 level (appearance of violet color) and then titrated with 0.1-0.01 M solution of "Complexon III" up to onion-yellow color. Before reaching the end point, solution acquires red color sporadically. The determination is not affected by alkali, the alkali earth metals, Ag, Tl (1+), Zn, Cd, and Cl^- (in concentrations up to 1:250). Co, Cr, and U, when present in large quantities, interfere because of being colored themselves. Fe(3+) and Zr when reacted with I give

Card 2/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of
Inorganic Substances.

E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57137.

Abstract: colored complexes. Ni, Ga, In, and Hg(2+), to a large extent, titrate simultaneously with Th. Other interfering ions are SO_4^{2-} and large quantities of NO_3^- or ClO_4^- . In the presence of Pb, Al, and Cu, I acquires only a pink or a reddish color. The interfering effects of Fe(3+) and Hg(2+) are eliminated by means of reduction with ascorbic acid. The main advantage of the described method is the large range of determinable concentrations. However, its selectivity is lesser than that of other comparable indicators. In the determination of Ni, to 100cc. of solution, containing 3-24 mg Ni, 6-8 drops of I solution diluted with NH_4OH are added until

Card 3/4

7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57137.

Abstract: solution turns violet in color. This is followed by the addition of 1-2 cc of pyridine and by titration with a complexon III solution until it turns yellow. The alkali-earth metals and Mg are titrated in the presence of Ni. The determination of Ce and La is conducted in an analogical manner. The upper limit of determinable concentrations is 75 mg for Ce and 85 mg for La in 100 cc. Selectivity of these determinations is lowered by similar color reactions of I with Y, Nd, Pr, and other rare earth elements. For Part XXXIII refer to Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, 57115.

Card 4/4

RIEDL, O.; HRUSKOVA, J.; STUCHLIKOVA, E.; KOMARKOVA, A.; NOVOTNA, B.;
TENOROVA, M.; RENNER, J.; TVARCH, Fr.; ATANASOV OVA.

Effect of caprolactam on the metabolism in obese subjects and
preliminary observations on the treatment of obesity. Sborn.
lek.62 no.12:338-349 D '60.

1. IV. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University
Karlovy v Praze, prednosta prof.dr. M.Fucik; Centralni laboratore
fakultni nemocnice v Praze 2, prednosta dr. J.Hrabane; Endokrino-
logicke oddeleni FZS - KUNZ - KNV Praha, vedouci doc.dr. Fr.Tvaroh.
(OBESITY ther)
(HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS ther)

POKORNY, Josef; STUHLIKOVA, Eva; TENOROVA, Marta; SINDELAROVA, Irena

Determination of the serum LDH activity in peripheral circulatory disorders. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.29/30:913-916 14 J1 '61.

1. IV. interni klinika KU v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr. Mojmir Fucik Centralni laboratore KUNZ-KNV Praha, prednosta MUDr. Jan Hrabane.

(VASCULAR DISEASES PERIPHERAL blood)
(DEHYDROGENASES blood)

TENOROVA, M.; STUCHILIKOVA, E.; KORINEK, J.

Proteins of gastric juice; electrophoresis in agar and immunoelectrophoresis. Sborn. lek. 63 no.7/8:211-216 1961.

1. Ustredni biochemicke laboratore fakultni nemocnice v Praze 2, prednosta dr. J.Hrabane Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze, Praha, reditel prof. dr J.Horejsi.

(GASTRIC JUICE chem.) (PROTEINS chem.)

RIEDL, O.; HRUSKOVA, J.; STUHLIKOVA, E.; KOMARKOVA, A.; NOVOTNA,
BLAZKOVA, B.; TENOROVA, M.; RENNER, J.; SPALA, M.; TVAROH, F.;
Technical Assistance: ATANASOVOVA, J.; TRUKOVA, R.

Treatment of obesity with caprolactam. Rev. Czech. med. 9
no.3:167-182 '63.

1. Fourth Medical Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles
University, Prague. Director: Prof. M. Fucik, M.D. Central
Laboratory, Faculty Hospital, Prague. Director: Dr. J. Hrabane
Institute for General and Experimental Pathology, Faculty of
General Medicine. Director: Prof. J. Hepner, M.D. Endocrino-
logical Department, University Health Centre, Regional Institute
of National Health, Central Bohemian Region. Director: Doc.
F. Tvaroh, M.D.

(OBESITY) (AMINOCAPROIC ACID)
(PYRUVATES) (CITRATES) (LACTATES)

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : B-2
AES. JOUR. : *ANAL. CHIM.*, No. 1959, No. 86054
AUTHOR : Kalat, M.; Suk, V.; Tenarova, M.
INST. :
TITLE : Complexometric Titration (Chelatometry). XL.
Back-Titration to Pyrogallol Red and
Bromopyrogallol Red.
ORIG. PUB. : *Chem. listy*, 1958, 52, No 12, 2402-2409

ABSTRACT : XL. An indirect method has been developed for a complexometric determination of a number of cations, which is based on back-titration of excess Complexon III (I) with solutions of $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ or $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in the presence of pyrogallol red (II) or of bromopyrogallol red (III) as an indicator. On titration with solutions of $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$, an excess of 0.01-0.05 M solution of I is added to 100 ml of solution to be analyzed, then dilute HNO_3 or NH_4OH is added to pH 2-3, followed by approximately 15 drops of a solution of II or III (0.05 g in 100 ml 50% ethanol) and titration with a solution of $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ is carried out until the yellow color of the solution changes to red or bordeaux.

CARD: 1/7

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia E-2
CATEGORY :
ABB. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 3054
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Then a small excess of $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ solution is added to the same titrated sample and titration is carried out with the solution of I until the titrated solution acquires its initial yellow coloration; the reversed color change is sharper than the first. Titration with $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ solution is carried out analogously, with only that difference that dilute NH_4OH is added to the acid solution being titrated, until the yellow color of the indicator changes to red (pH about 5), after which 5-6 ml of 20% solution of CH_3COONa are added; in this case, at the point of equivalence the red color of the solution changes to violet or blue-violet. By back-titration with $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ solution it is

CARD: 2/7

83

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : E-2
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., no. 1959, No. 86054
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : possible to determine Tl, Ca, In, Pd, Fe(3+), and Bi; and by titration with a solution of $Pb(NO_3)_2$ -- the same elements, and in addition V, Cu, Th, Co, and Pb. By both procedures it is possible to determine I. Titration with $Bi(NO_3)_3$ is not interfered with by the presence of alkali- and alkaline earth metals, Zn, Mn, Cd, Ag, Tl(1+), Be, Ge, rare-earth elements, ammonium salts, nitrates, and perchlorates. Large amounts of Co, Cu, Ni, Cr, U, Pd, Pt, Rh, and Ir, interfere due to their own coloration. In the presence of Ni, Al, Cu, and $Hg(2+)$ the back-titration must be done with a solution of $Bi(NO_3)_3$ while heating; the interfering effect of $Hg(2+)$ is best eliminated by reduction.

CARD: 3/7

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia E-2
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86054
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : with ascorbic acid (IV). Titration of Tl and Fe in hot solutions is impossible; Tl(1+), prior to its determination, should be oxidized with bromine water to Tl(3+). Titration with a solution of $Pb(NO_3)_2$ is not interfered with by K, Li, Ag, Cr (small amounts), ammonium salts, chlorides, perchlorates, nitrates, and sulfates (up to a ratio 1:500). When II is used, even large amounts of Ca, Sr, Ba, and Mg do not interfere. Of the colored components, the Pt-metals interfere. In determining V, it is necessary to reduce V(5+), beforehand, to VO^{2+} , with IV. In titration of Fe(3+), Tl(3+), or Bi, to prevent their hydrolysis or oxidizing action on II or III, the I should be added to

CARD: 4/7

84

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia E-2
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86054
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the acidic solution being analyzed, and only then adjust the pH to the required value. The highest probable errors, in all instances, are in the range from ± 0.20 to $\pm 0.25\%$. As an example, the determination of In in a Ag - In (9:1) alloy is described.

CARD: 5/7

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY : E-2
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., no. 1959, No. 86054
AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : at pH 2-3, Cu -- in a medium of NH_4NO_3 and CH_3COONa . V is used in the form of 0.1% aqueous solution (3-4 drops in titrations of Bi, 4-5 drops in titrations of Cu). At the point of equivalence the blue, or red-violet, color of V changes to yellow or green. By this method it is possible to determine 0.2-140 mg Bi or 1-35 mg Cu in 70-100 ml solution. Determination of Bi is highly selective: the presence of Al and of most mono- and 2-valent cations does not interfere. The interfering effect of $\text{Fe}(3+)$ is eliminated by reducing it with IV. Selectivity of photometric titration of Cu is the same as that of visual complexometric titration. Average error of determination Bi $\pm 0.11\%$, Cu $\pm 0.08\%$. Communication XXXIX see RZKhim, 1959, No 19, 67450. -- Karel Kamen.

CARD: 7/7

TENOROVA, M.

COUNTRY	Czechoslovakia	KOPRIYS	E-1
CONF. JOUR.	Radnina, No. 22, 1959, No. 74160		
AUTHOR	Vrestal, J., Navir, J., Brandstetr, J., and I. H. H.		
TITLE	Complexometric Titrations (Chelatometry). XXXIII Principal Substances Used in Complexometry. XXXIV. Chromazol B as an Indicator for the		
CONF. PUB.	Collection Czechoslovak Chem Commun, 22, 360-369, 692-694, No. 3, 700-707 (1959)		
ABSTRACT	See Radnina, 1959, No. 17, 57113, 57137; No. 22, 73701. For Co-oxidation XXXIII see Radnina, 1959, No. 24, 81349. * Kotrly, B., Holst, M. and Tenorova, M. and Hoda, M., Koebel, J., Radnina, 1959, No. 24, 81349. ** Determination of Thorium, Nickel, Uranium, and Lanthanum. XXXIV. The Indirect Determination of Aluminum with Erylenol Orange		
CALC. %		85	

STUCHLIKOVA, E.; TENOROVA-JELINKOVA, M.

Electrophoresis and immunoelectrophoresis of serum proteins.
I. Influence of hydrogen-ion concentration. Sborn. lek. 67
no.3:65-71 Mr'65.

Electrophoresis and immunoelectrophoresis of serum proteins.
II. Influence of proteolytic enzymes. Ibid.:72-79

1. Ustredni biochemicke laboratore fakultni nemocnice I v
Praze (vedouci: MUDr. A. Komarkova) a Fyziologicky ustav
Ceskoslovenske akademie vied v Praze.

TENOV, A.

Intercontinental ballistic rocket. Nauka i tekhn mladezh
no.11:25-27 N '57.

TENOV, At.

Radiolocation in meteorology. Nauka i tekhn mladezh 15
no.10:12-13 0'63.

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY : H-28
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 58861
AUTHOR : Daskalov, P. Kh., Tenov, R. S., and Zhekov, P.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Continuous Desulfitation of Fruit Pulp Under Pressure
ORIG. PUB. : Khranitelna Promishlenost, 7, No 10, 11-15 (1958)
ABSTRACT : A continuous desulfitator is described. The sulfitated pulp is transferred to a closed storage tank from which it is pumped to a heater for a preliminary desulfitation treatment with live steam (2.5 atm) with heating to a temperature above 100°. The pulp from the heater is passed into a vacuum apparatus [sic: see title] in which the major portion of the SO₂ is separated without heating. The desulfitated pulp containing 50-100 mg SO₂ per kg is transferred to

CARD: 1/2

358

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY : H-26
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 58861
NUMBER :
ISSUE :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the finished product tanks while still under reduced pressure. Apple pulp, pear pulp, and dog rose pulp retains a greater portion of the ascorbic acid, of pectins, sugars, keeps its aroma and color, and contains less SO₂ when treated by the above process than when desulfurated in open kettles.

A. Marin

CARD: 2/2

TENOV, R. S.

II

BULGARIAN/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Food Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 29305.

Author : Daskalov, P. K. and Tenov, R. S.

Inst :
Title : Determination of Useful Dry Substances in Tomatoes.

Orig Pub: Khranitelna Promishlenost, 7, No 4, 13-14 (1958)
(in Bulgarian)

Abstract: In view of the fact that the refractometric method of evaluating the quality of tomatoes does not characterize the content of a number of substances (protopectin and a number of vitamins and dyes), the authors recommend the determination of the useful dry substances in tomatoes. Drying at 80° gives

Card : 1/2

#605 END

Teindel, J.

TO
TeNOV, RS

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